

# WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1856.

## OFFICIAL.

### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Hiram R. Nixon, surveyor of the customs at Wilmington, N. C., in the place of William B. Flanner, resigned.

### THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY AND THE ELECTIONS OF 1854.

The republican party was organized four years ago, mainly on the strength of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by what is historically known as the Kansas-Nebraska law. The anti-slavery men took fire at that act, and at first organized with one single plank in their platform—"the restoration of the Compromise." The democracy, believing that the Missouri restriction was unconstitutional, repealed it. They acted, we believe, with perfect fairness, and under the fullest conviction that the restrictive law of 1820 was wholly unnecessary and unwarranted. They maintained that Congress had no authority to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories; that the people thereof had a perfect right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. We declared over and over again that the Missouri restriction, even if it was binding upon the people of the Territory for the time being, could not bind them when they came to establish their State institutions; that it was, therefore, a mere temporary prohibition, intended to create public excitement without being able to effect any permanent influence for or against slavery. In regard to the position of the democracy, we are perfectly safe in saying that they met the issue tendered by the opposition on the proposed restoration of the Missouri Compromise with perfect confidence in the justice of their cause and in their complete triumph at the elections. Before the struggle came off the opposition changed front, abandoned their single-plank platform, and raised their standards of rebellion against the constitution by declaring their invariable hostility to the admission of any more slave States. This was a broader field for operations, as it drew into compact union nearly every shade of anti-slavery throughout the whole country—it made, in point of fact, a great anti-slavery party preparatory for the presidential elections of 1856.

We have thus succinctly stated the origin of the republican organization in order that we may bring before the reader the astonishing results of the first elections thereafter in several of the leading States of the North—results which gave abundant promise of the triumph of the opposition in the great contest for the presidency in 1856. The election embraced the representatives to the 34th Congress:

In Pennsylvania the numbers returned were.	Dem.	Opp.
Ohio	21	21
Indiana	11	11
New York	29	29
New Jersey	1	4

It must be remembered in reference to Pennsylvania that several false democrats, who never, in or out of Congress, voted with their former party friends, are charged in the general account of the day to our party. We are not thoroughly posted upon this point, but our impressions are nevertheless distinct that we actually elected five democratic members in Pennsylvania to the 34th Congress.

This result of the elections greatly astonished and surprised the democracy, who believed in the justice and propriety of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Two years before we had returned twelve members from Ohio, twenty-three from New York, four from New Jersey, sixteen from Pennsylvania, ten from Indiana, and four from Michigan. We present these figures to show the extent of our disasters in the contest of 1854, when we received the combined weight of the opposition against us. That we were so ignominiously defeated, under an entire misapprehension of our true position, there was no shadow of doubt amongst our friends. We therefore yielded nothing, but boldly vindicated our principles and policy, and, at the elections of 1855, redeemed Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana, and made large gains in all the northern and southern States.

Yesterday, at a period corresponding with that of 1854 to the succeeding presidential election, we again encountered the enemy in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana—the great States which had much to do in settling the candidacy of the democratic party at Cincinnati; for the first and last, which were lost in 1854, were regained in 1855, and voted for Mr. Buchanan in 1856.

Many causes have operated this year, especially in these States, to distract and divide our friends. We hope they have not so far extended as to produce permanent weakness. The utter hollowness of the pretensions of the republicans, and their total want of power to effect the ends they have promised, to say nothing of the folly of doing what they claim, affords us strong grounds for believing that they are irretrievably demoralized. If so, in spite of our divisions, our accounts must be a great improvement on the results of 1854. But it is useless to speculate at this moment on what has already taken place and must soon be known to the whole country.

### THE TWO RULES ABOUT ADMISSION OF STATES.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is one of those old-fashioned journals that never learn anything and never forget anything. It has inherited a very profound and, we have no doubt, a very honest disgust for the democratic party. The Commercial is often left quite by itself—it is a whig journal, and will remain a whig journal long after the extinction of that political order. In reference to affairs in Kansas, it asks us two questions, viz:

"Well, and did not the English bill prescribe 'one rule for the admission of slave States and another for the admission of free States'? And was not this a wrong to the free States that deserved to be denounced?"

We answer, that the English bill did not prescribe "one rule for the admission of slave States and another for the admission of free States." Let us see what was the controversy last winter. If the Commercial is deeply prejudiced against the democratic party, we hope still it will be able to lend an ear to the utterance of a few facts about Kansas in Congress. Do you not know, then, that the dispute about the admission of Kansas turned exclusively upon questions of fraud? Do you not remember that the matter of slavery was disavowed by all parties in the struggle? Was there a word said which involved the question of slavery? It is true that, previous to the issue in Congress about admission, slavery was supposed to be the real bone of contention; not

so, however, after wards, for it was repeatedly declared to have nothing to do with admission. We charged the "republicans" with abandoning their old platform and raising questions of fraud and declared it a cheat. When the English bill was brought up it was the result of a compromise, and all parties democratic said, "Let us get rid of the matter, one way or the other." The same men, North and South, voted for the admission of Oregon without the representative ratio. They never thought of prescribing two rules. Their votes show this. If this explanation is true, of course it was very "wrong" to "denounce" those who voted for the English bill as fixing one ratio for a free State and another for a slave State. Such a rule would be absurd. It could effect nothing permanently. It would only serve to degrade those who might adopt it. But if it was a rule, why did its friends vote for the admission of Oregon?

### THE POTOMAC WATER.

Through the liberality of Congress the Potomac water will soon be introduced into this city, and the great question is now being agitated, in what manner shall it be distributed so that all our citizens shall partake of its benefits upon fair and equitable terms? The opinion which has been advanced by some, in an apparently serious manner, that those who reside conveniently near the government mains may supply themselves at their own pleasure, and under no restrictions whatever, is too preposterous to require argument or contradiction. Such a course could only lead to endless confusion, and we might as well expect to see the Botanic Garden thrown open for the pasturage of cattle. The series of articles on this subject, the last of which we publish to-day, contain much valuable information; and it is by the light of experience, as developed in other cities, that our path should be guided. The bill which has just been introduced into the Board of Aldermen, and which is published in full in another column, appears to us to be carefully drawn, and to need but few changes to render it generally acceptable to our citizens. We have no idea that Congress will interpose any objection to the adoption of any well-digested plan; for the supply is said to be inexhaustible, and no amount of water which our citizens may use will interfere with the primary object of an unfailing supply for governmental use. It has been intimated that an effort is being made to get a monopoly of this article into the hands of a private company. This seems unnecessary and impolitic; the distribution can be done under the corporate authority, and the pipes, when once laid, will seldom require repair, so that even the appointment of a water board would be superfluous. The government will take care that the mains are kept in order, and a water commissioner or inspector could attend to the details of its distribution throughout the city. The bill of which we have spoken proposes that the cost of laying the supply pipes shall fall upon the owners of the real estate benefited. This appears to be an equitable plan, and leaves the matter to be decided by those directly interested, who would carry the water into new localities just as fast as it may be needed, and no faster. We commend this subject to the attention of our city readers. An abundant supply of pure water is one of the prime necessities of existence, and in a matter of this magnitude it is important to begin right.

An elegant will this place today the bodies of both more foreign and members of the two branches of the city government. Mayor Hewitt has been notified by the American for re-election. The democrats have made no nomination, but will probably vote for A. P. Smith, esq., who is running as an independent candidate.

### A VOICE FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11, 1856.

To the Editors of the Union: The Baltimore American of this morning, the self-styled conservative journal of this city, is out in a long editorial upon what is termed "The Democrats of Baltimore." The purpose of this article is to deny that lawlessness, to any unusual degree, prevails in this city, and that, if it does, it is no worse than when the democratic party was in power, and, thirdly, that "the new constitution protects them." (The violators of law, &c.) The city papers of the same morning contain an account of one of the greatest outrages on the part of the lawless, perpetrated anywhere. Annexed is the account taken from the Exchange, which, if true—and there can be no doubt about its truth—is a complete answer to the American's editorial. Here is the account:

SUNDAY CASE.—On Saturday evening, about 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, a shooting case occurred, in which a man named Andrew Megunegall, said to be one of the "big game" men from Federal Hill, acted as principal. It appears that a man named Alexander Thompson was standing in Bank Lane when Megunegall approached him, apparently drunk, caught him by the shoulders, pulling him about, and at the same time insisting that Thompson should drink with him. He refused, and, getting loose, started towards Calvert street, and when near the corner of the lane he was fired at by Megunegall, the ball striking him on the shoulder blade, but failed to enter the body. Thompson then started to run, but was pursued by Megunegall across Calvert and down Fayette streets, towards North street. While running down Fayette street Megunegall fired a second shot, the ball striking Thompson on the right side of the back, part of the head; passed between the scalp and the skull for an inch and a half, and came out near the top of the ear. Thompson continued down Fayette to North street, when he turned towards Calvert street, still pursued by Megunegall. On reaching the latter street he turned west and ran into Morgan's Hotel; Megunegall crossed Baltimore street to South, and entered the drinking saloon of Mrs. Kennedy, where he was arrested by Officers Beasleys, Pindell, and Wood, and conveyed to the Central station-house. Dr. O'Donnell was called in to dress the wounds of Thompson, after which he was conveyed to his home.

Megunegall had a hearing before Justice Meairs, at the station-house, yesterday afternoon, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Pinkney attending; and the injured party failing to appear no charge was made against him. Mr. Pinkney said that he had been confined a sufficient length of time, nearly twenty-four hours, for the party injured to complain, and having failed to do so, he could see no good reason for his detention. Justice Meairs, therefore, pronounced him "honorably discharged."

Now, I challenge the American to turn back through its files and point out such a case among its previous democratic administration in this city. It is, indeed, a new feature or principle of law, that an offence of the kind above described, only concerns the parties to it, and that the community has nothing to do with it.

We in Maryland would also like very much to know how "the new constitution protects" such characters as Megunegall?

"Thrum's" City Hotel is on Bank Lane.

### UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM TEXAS.

(From the Texas State Gazette, Oct. 2.)

On the 27th September Governor Russell forwarded to Hon. Mr. Ward of Ohio, a commission, a certificate of United States senator from the State of Texas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Henderson. He will hold office until the legislature of this State shall elect a successor. The appointment of Mr. Ward is a good one. He is a modest, unassuming gentleman, but imbued with much firmness of purpose. He is well posted on the political questions of the day, and will be a zealous advocate of the rights of the South.

His course as a senator will be characterized by patriotism, a scrupulous and earnest attention to business, sound judgment, and a disposition to be useful rather than to acquire fame.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

#### PARTIAL RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

We received no returns last night of the elections held yesterday except partial returns from the State of Pennsylvania. We arrange below all that reached us up to 1 o'clock this morning.

In the first congressional district Hon. Thomas B. Florence is re-elected by about 400 majority. There are no returns from the 2d, 3d, and 4th districts. In the 5th district, Wood, opposition, gains 250 over the vote in 1856. In Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Wood's majority is 108.

6th District.—Phoenixville, Chester county, gives Hickman, opposition, 140 majority—a gain for him of 100. Schuylkill township 116 majority for Hickman. In all 12 votes district head from Hickman, giving Hickman 741 majority, and it is believed that he is elected.

7th District.—New Hope, Bucks county, gives Roberts, democrat, 9 majority—a loss of 50. Doylestown gives Roberts 23 majority.

9th District.—Hopkins, democrat, has 180 majority in Lancaster city—a heavy loss. Columbia borough gives Stevens 37 majority. Lancaster county gives Stevens 3,000 majority.

11th District.—In Milton, Northumberland county, Campbell, opposition, has 80 majority over both of the other candidates. Tamaqua gives Campbell 193 majority.

12th District.—Two wards of Montour give Scranton, opposition, a majority of 400, being a loss of 450. Five boroughs of Luzerne county give Scranton a majority of 592. Canton township, Scranton 150 majority. The whole of Montour county gives a democratic majority of about 100—a loss of about 350 since the election in 1856. Scranton receives about 300 majority in that county. In Luzerne county Scranton has 2,000 majority.

13th District.—Bethlehem borough, Northampton county, gives Shoemaker, opposition, 119 majority.

15th District.—In Milford county the whole opposition ticket is elected. Hale's majority is 275.

16th District.—In York county, one ward reported, gives Blair, opposition, 87 majority.

In Harrisburg the whole of the opposition ticket is elected by a large majority.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

#### PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE LIBERAL ARMY UNDER VIDAURI.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.—The steamer Isabel, from Havana on the 10th, arrived here to-night.

The British steamer Solent, from Vera Cruz on the 3d at 12 m., had arrived at Havana. At 7 a. m. on the 3d a courier arrived at Vera Cruz from the City of Mexico, stating that Gen. Vidauri had been defeated by Gen. Miramon near San Luis, and that the latter had captured 100 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

At 8 o'clock on the same morning another courier arrived, stating that Vidauri had defeated Miramon, and the latter had blown out his brains in despair.

The Solent brought news from Tampico. Gov. Garcia, commanding at that city, had received a contribution on all fronts to the amount of \$100,000. On their failing to raise the same, he imprisoned a number of Spanish and American citizens, but they were subsequently released on a promise to raise the amount. A number of them fled to the steamer Solent. The Spanish consul took refuge on a Spanish vessel-of-war off that city. The consul's late flight from the Solent and were landed at Havana.

Important despatches were on their way to Washington from the Spanish consul, by the American minister, who will sail from Vera Cruz on the 18th, per the Plymouth, for the United States.

Col. Toland and Myers Gray were passengers on the Solent, and embarked on the Isabel for Charleston. On their way from Mexico the diligence was attacked by robbers, three of whom were shot dead by the diligence party, who escaped unharmed.

### The City of Baltimore at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The City of Baltimore arrived here this afternoon. There is but little of interest beyond her advice telegraphed from Cape Race.

The latest intelligence from Valencia states that no change had taken place in relation to the workings of the cable. Experiments, however, were progressing. Engineers were surveying the place with the view of erecting a telegraphic station. The cable ship, the *Albatross*, was in the harbor, and had advanced to 2340 a cable.

Captain Giddian and Freely had been made commanders of the Bath.

Bullion continued to flow into the Bank of England, and the gold and silver coins were plentiful.

There was a vague rumor that the Emperor Eugenie was en route.

Count Cavour had issued an official document explaining that thecession of Villa Franca to the Russian government was gratuitous, and revocable at will.

The Liverpool brokers, Bremen, report the sales of cotton for three days at 18,000 bales—speculators taking 1,200 and exporters 2,000. The market closed dull with a declining tendency, particularly on lower qualities. Advice from Manchester report the trade favorable, the market closing steady.

The London, Wednesday.—Nearly all securities are rising, and buyers pressing. The market for gold and silver is quiet. The sugar market improved six pence to a shilling. The shares of the Atlantic telegraph closed at 4380.

### Florida Election.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 12.—Judge Hawkins (dem.) has been elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000. Walker, for State registrar, was elected unopposed. The legislature is largely democratic.

### City Election in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of Thomas M. Turner, dem., the democratic candidate for mayor. The democratic board of aldermen is also elected by a large majority.

### Democratic Mass Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The democracy of this city held a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall this evening, filling it to overflowing. Wm. L. McDowen presided. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the cause of democratic party. Addresses were made by Hon. E. D. Beach, Hon. C. C. Cushing, Hon. Isaac Davis of Massachusetts, and Hon. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character, and the ratification of the State nominations was carried unanimously.

### Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 500 bales. Quotations are nominal. Orleans, 13 1/2 cts. Flour has declined—sales of 13,500 lbs.; State, \$4 45 a \$4 55; Ohio, \$4 90 a \$5 20; southern, \$5 a \$5 50. Wheat has declined 2c—sales of 30,000 bushels; good red, \$1 15; white, \$1 30. Corn is heavy—sales of 41,000 bushels; white, 75 a 86 cents; mixed, 69 a 72 cents. Pork is dull—\$16 40 a \$16 62; prime, \$14 00 a \$14 75. Lard is quiet—10 1/2 a 11 cents. Whiskey is quiet at 22 cents. Sugar is heavy at 6 3/4 a 7 cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 50 1/2 cents. Rosin is heavy at \$1 70. Rice is firm at 3 1/4 a 3 1/2 cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Flour is heavy; Howard street and Ohio, \$5 37 1/2 a \$5 50. Wheat is dull for common quality, but active in choice. Red, \$1 14 a \$1 22; white, \$1 25 a \$1 42. Corn is dropping—white, 79 a 80 cents; yellow, 88 a 89 cents. Whiskey is steady.

Some weeks back the Bavarian consul at New York applied to the President for authority to arrest Jack Ebert, charged with having committed forgery in Bavaria. The President gave the necessary authority, and United States Marshal Wells issued a warrant for his apprehension, and he was arrested. He, however, made such resistance that the United States deputy marshal, Mr. T. Bynders, found it necessary to fire his pistol at him, which wounded him slightly in the left arm. He was then conducted to prison.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that if the Atlantic Telegraph Company is not making any money from the cable they are from the lead mines that have been discovered in the fifty miles square land donated to them by the English or provincial government in Nova Scotia. Some one hundred and fifty men are at work in the mines, and several shipments have been sent to New York.

## THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL—LETTER OF SENATOR GWIN TO THE PRESIDENT.

We give place to-day to an interesting and able letter from Mr. Senator Gwin on the subject of the great overland mail and the necessity of protecting that and other routes to the Pacific ocean. We have expressed our views in detail upon this important matter, and have distinctly urged that the government should decide by its policy that they will not any more recognize Indian supremacy in the great interior. But we need add nothing to the nervous and most admirable *Exposé* of Senator Gwin, whose letter we "I" command a universal reading:

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 12, 1856.

To his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,

President of the United States:

Sir: Immediately after your inauguration it became my duty as a senator from California to call your attention to the condition of the overland communication between that State and her sister States. Separated by the two long ranges of lofty mountains, and by vast plains desolated over only by hostile Indian tribes, no land mail or other regular communications existed. Congress, a few days previously, had authorized the establishment of a regular line of letter mail by four-horse stage coaches between San Francisco and the Mississippi river; thus placing in the discretionary power of the Executive to inaugurate this important policy. After an elaborate examination of the subject, you informed me that you had resolved to meet the views of the people of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Western Texas, and Utah, and open regular mail-stage lines by all practicable routes across the plains and mountains, and by thus affording an easy means of regular communication, extend the settlements from the Mississippi valley westward continuously to the Pacific ocean. The prime necessity was a certain, quick, punctual, and safe means of travelling from settlement to settlement. The execution of your resolve would accomplish that object, and thus would lead to early settlement of the valleys and other fertile lands scattered at no distant intervals between California and the States bordering on the Mississippi river.

The plan recommended by the Postmaster General, and adopted by you as being on the whole preferable to other, was to have the overland mail carried out authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1857, from San Francisco along such route to the Mississippi river as could be readily travelled by passengers and emigrants at all seasons of the year. That route you finally concluded, after careful examination of the surveys of the engineers, and that route led in a northerly direction from San Francisco to the mouth of the Gila river, and thence along the 32d parallel, by El Paso, to Fort Belknap, in Texas. I then commenced the delicate duty of locating the remainder of the route to the Mississippi river. Every town upon that river from St. Paul to New Orleans desired to be the terminus of the route, and each presented its own difficulties. Increased to the fact that any one of these points could be readily approached from Fort Belknap. Your final decision was to extend the route to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, and thence direct to St. Louis and Memphis. At St. Louis the overland mail from California would connect with all mail and railroad lines of the western and central and eastern States. At Memphis this great mail would connect not only with all the river routes, but also with the great railroad lines to New Orleans, to Mobile, to Savannah, to Charleston, to Norfolk, Richmond, and Washington city, and thus all the States of the Union would be accommodated.

The conveyance of the mail twice a week each way was intrusted to the leading expressmen of the country—Mr. John Butterfield and his associates, nearly all of whom had had great experience. The contract was executed in the month of September after your inauguration. The contractors, by the route they selected, had been successful in accomplishing the enterprise. Precisely twelve months thereafter—to wit, on the 16th of September last—the stages started from San Francisco, St. Louis, and Memphis. The great experiment of running four-horse post-coaches between these points in twenty-five days, over a route of 2,651 miles, was commenced on the very day named in the contract, and has been successfully accomplished. The first stage-load of passengers ever driven between San Francisco and St. Louis made the journey in twenty-three days and four hours, thus exceeding not only your own hopes, but those of my most sanguine constituents. It is a great achievement, and fraught with the most important consequences. This will no doubt call to your memory the origin of mail communication, and regular travel by coaches over the mountains of our native State first by pack-trains and horses, then by stages, over the rough mountain routes, requiring a week from Philadelphia to St. Louis; subsequently by the stage-coach, and by the railroads. The blue mountains, the rolling hills, the Allegheny, the Chesapeake and Laurel rivers, constituted more serious obstacles at that day than those that have heretofore separated California from the Mississippi river. Upon this auspicious commencement, an enterprise whose object was to connect the States of California with those of the Mississippi valley, and thus render our diverse interests homogeneous, allow me to tender you my hearty congratulations. Permit me to thank you, in behalf of my constituents, for the courage with which you marched up to our wants and supplied them to the extent of your power, and for the successful accomplishment on this route, as well as on that from St. Joseph, via Salt Lake, to Placerville, San Antonio, via El Paso, to San Diego, soon to be followed by that from Independence, via Albuquerque, to Stockton, indicates the certain triumph of your whole policy.

It is gratifying to me, throughout our national career, that emigration and settlements will follow the stage coach. When mail stages and travellers are regularly carried, there will be the pioneer-settlers make their farms and secure their pre-emptions. From this time forth *forever* regular overland communications will exist between California and the Mississippi States. Neither hostile Indians nor subsequent government troops can undo what has been so wisely accomplished. The path is revealed to the settler, and every fertile spot along these long lines enterprising citizens will immediately occupy, to furnish the requisite supplies for horses and travellers. Shall these fearless pioneers be protected from the Indian? or shall they be left exposed to the tomahawk and scalping-knife, as was so often the case in the earlier history of our country, when the government was destitute of troops and money?

You have now some 18,000 troops under your command. Shall a sufficient number be detailed to insure safety and comfort to the traveller on these routes? If so, then the early extension of our western settlements to the Pacific, the development of California, of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, so long closed by serious obstacles, and by the domination of savage tribes, will be assured. As an extension of the effort of all the States, the temporary posts from Fort Smith, via Fort Belknap and El Paso, to the mouth of the Gila river, thus excluding all hostile Indians, would double the value of the lands, the population, and travel on all that route; and, whilst occasioning no additional expense, would guard against future Indian hostilities. It would arrest the marauding bands of the Apaches into Arizona and Mexico, and lead to the rapid development of the mineral and agricultural resources of these great regions.

It is believed that three thousand troops, one-sixth of our army, will protect the entire settlements for more than five hundred miles from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, save hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of lives, and prevent devastating and expensive Indian wars. As the army is now chiefly maintained for the defence of our frontier and territories occupied by Indian tribes, my constituents wish it so disposed as to relieve border settlements from serious dangers. When the Indians are thus forbidden to cross into Texas, and that State, relieved of their presence, is settled up to its frontiers, two-thirds of these troops can be detailed to other points of danger, and the same policy will accomplish similar results gradually on all the routes. In this way, and in this way only, Indian hostilities will cease throughout our whole country, by extending our settlements westward across the continent. The Union itself, so dear to every patriotic American, will be strengthened and perpetuated by encouraging these continuous settlements and the intermingling of interests from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific.

This great policy, fraught with such incalculable advantages to our whole country, having been commenced by you, may I not urge you to consummate its certain and speedy success by the establishment of military posts to protect all of these routes, together with the mails and passengers, from Indian depredations and massacres? This was the policy of your first great predecessor, Washington, who, succeeding Jay's treaty, he established military posts for the protection of our western settlements from hostile Indians, and under the lead of the patriots of your own great State, Gen. Anthony Wayne, drove back the savages from the fertile valleys of the Ohio and carried our posts to the borders of our northern western Lake and the Mississippi. What Washington then did for the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi you can now accomplish by similar means for the great country between the Mississippi and Pacific oceans.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. M. GWIN.

## THE FRENCH FASHIONS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.)

PARIS, Sept. 23d.—One new fashion for the coming season do not certainly indicate any diminution either in the extravagance of the expense or in volume. The gigantic petticoats grow in spite of the animadversion of journalists and the sarcasm of satirists. A certain author, who published a book in 1745, after abusing the fashion of hoops on æsthetic and economical grounds, liberally anatomizes the rotundity of skirts, because they are heathenish—not that heathens wore them, but that, occupying so much room in church, serious people could not find place there. The author of this strange thesis assures the courteous reader that he (the author) is neither Quaker, Methodist, nor a very old man, but young enough to retain clear, strong, and pleasing ideas of whatsoever is truly beautiful and lovely in the other sex, for whom he has a great regard, and for whose service and benefit he writes: "As to the ladies," says he, "the chief new invention in my time, if not the only considerable one, is the hoop petticoat, a dress which, even in its original institution, was sufficiently absurd and greatly disgusted the men, however it might please the women. This, I think, was in or about the year 1709. Though I was then young, I well remember everybody thought this new fashion would be out in a twelvemonth at furthest, especially considering that our wits exposed and ridiculed it with so much humor that it was believed the fair ones would be soon laughed out of it, heartily weary, and ashamed of so nonsensical a whimsey. But we all found ourselves mistaken: the hoop stood its ground, and has continued to this very day. For many years, however, it was restrained within some reasonable compass, and to a degree of elegance. But of late, within these twelve months, or thereabouts, it has spread itself to so enormous a circumference that there is no enduring it any longer. 'Tis now put a jet; the whole sex, in a manner, especially the younger sort—the misses—are, by this prodigious garment, become a perfect public nuisance."

The above ebullition of ill-humor against hoops is as applicable to the women of the nineteenth century as to those of the eighteenth, whether they be in hoops of crimoline or in hoops of steel. A short time since, in Holland, a lady was fined as a public nuisance for taking up too much room on the sidewalk, and obstructing the passage for pedestrians.

The dress bonnets for the autumn are generally fashioned of a mixture of stripes of light-colored velvet, with velvet blonde, feathers, and lace. The sloping crowns may be formed of tulle, either black or white, and the front edged with a band of blue, white, pink, or lilac velvet, the ornaments and the white flowers, tipped with the same color as the velvet, and they are placed rather far back on the sides. The tulle curtain is edged with a narrow roll of velvet, and is trimmed with a trelle blonde, and the bandeau in front is formed by a double bow of blue velvet.

Pretty bonnets with large puffed and pointed crown, blue curtains and strings, gray and blue bows, and a double bow of the same kind inside. All dresses are now made without basques; the corsage a point, and double skirts are rarely seen. Plumes continue in favor for both thin and thick materials, and are worn in the street and at evening parties. The bonnets will be the most fashionable style of autumn and winter outer garment. Casques, of the same material as the robe, are also worn, and form a very suitable and becoming walking costume. They are tight to the figure, and without any trimming. Dark plain silks are much in vogue for this style. The hair is dressed, under the casque, in perfectly plain, without any ornament, excepting a row of large buttons down the front, matching those on the corsage of the casque. The very warm weather has prevented any display as yet of autumn and winter modes; in the course of a fortnight we will be able to initiate our readers more fully into the mysteries of the shapes, materials, and styles of gowns, mantles, bonnets, and lingerie.

### BANK STATEMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of the city of New York for the week ending October 2d and October 9th:

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.
Loans	\$12,209,097	\$12,209,249
Specie	25,535,185	29,370,204
Discount	7,875,750	7,980,519
Deposits	1,041,203	1,250,559
Undrawn deposits	85,866,570	86,390,213
Circulation	1,041,203	1,250,559

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Oct. 11.	Oct. 4.
Loans	\$2,312,857	\$2,245,410
Specie	1,102,950	7,139,461
Discount	7,875,750	7,980,519
Deposits	1,041,203	1,250,559
Undrawn deposits	85,866,570	86,390,213
Circulation	1,041,203	1,250,559

### THE RETURNS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BANKS FOR OCTOBER AND SEPTEMBER, 1856, COMPARED.